

Munitions Strikers Defy Union Head

Bridgeport Employees Unanimously Reject Order to Return to Work

Malcontents Won't Wait for Mediators

Unconditional Surrender Demanded of Manufacturers

(Staff Correspondence of The Tribune)
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 11.—Striking machinists of the munitions plants here today disregarded the order of William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, directing them to return to work immediately. By a unanimous vote they decided to remain on strike until the employers submitted to their demands. Unless these demands are acceded to at once they threaten to force out 30,000 additional workmen by the end of this week and completely tie up this great munitions making centre.

Early to-day Johnston wired from Washington ordering his unruly union men back to their jobs, there to await the findings of an arbitration board. He backed up this order with the threat to suspend the workers from the union unless they obeyed within forty-eight hours.

Five thousand strikers met this afternoon in the State Street Casino and turned down the order unanimously, declaring that they would see the strike through to a victorious finish and were prepared for a long struggle.

Send Telegram to Johnston
Notice to this effect was sent to Johnston in the following telegram: "Your telegram received and read to our members assembled at a mass meeting. Voted unanimously to continue the fight until they receive the justice that is due them. Explained that membership in the I. A. of M. must be forfeited, but they refused to accept our advice. Another meeting will be held Friday afternoon. Men are still leaving town."

"DAVID L. LYNDALE, Secretary Strike Committee."
"A. E. BROWN, Recording Secretary."

"According to strikers, they now have the situation in Bridgeport in the palms of their hands. They say that 2,000 expert machinists have already left town to get jobs elsewhere and that more will follow. Five hundred are said to have departed to-day. These men, it is asserted, have promised to devote from one-fourth to a half of the wages they get in other towns to a strike fund."

This fund, leaders say, will amount to at least \$40,000 a week, partly from contributions by workers, partly from the wages of strikers who have been ordered to return to work. According to Samuel Lavit, business agent of the strikers, machinists in other towns are heart and soul with their striking brethren here. They have announced, Lavit says, that they will refuse to work on material sent to their towns from Bridgeport, in case manufacturers attempt to break the strike in this fashion. Strong warnings from Washington, the business agent says, alone kept the machinists in other cities from joining the strike.

The mass meeting also adopted the following resolution, which will be mailed to Johnston to supplement the telegram already sent:

"We, the machinists on strike, knowing as we do that we are in a just cause, will continue striking until we hear from Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, as to the justice of our contention. We demand on strike until we are granted our demands from the manufacturers."

Strikers Outlawed
This board, however, will not treat with the strikers. Mr. Winter holding that they by their defiance have placed themselves beyond the organization's jurisdiction.

"None of the strikers will receive recognition from me," he said to-day. "By their attitude they have lost their status as workers on government enterprises. They are merely private citizens now, and we cannot treat with them."

Lavit announced to-night that in spite of Mr. Winter's attitude the strikers intended to present their demands to the arbitration board. These include 80 cents an hour as the minimum wage for toolmakers and 50 cents an hour as the minimum wage for machinists, together with recognition of their union by the employers.

"If the board ignores our demands," Mr. Lavit said, "we will continue our strike."

Manufacturers are also preparing to fight the strike. Roy Scouts of the city to-day, under the direction of the Bridgeport War Bureau, the local patriotic organization, posted placards on all the streets calling upon men to enter the munitions plants. It is understood, however, that the employers will wait for the arbitration board to act before employing women extensively.

George F. Hawley, general manager of the Manufacturers' Association, is now in Washington conferring with labor officials there. It is believed that he will recommend the blacklisting of all men who leave their jobs here to take positions elsewhere.

Newsboys Ask for Defence Funds

THE newsboys and news-dealers request contributions to a legal defence fund. They have engaged counsel to fight their battle in court. Checks should be made payable to Lemuel Ely Quigg, 32 Liberty Street, New York, temporary custodian of the fund.

Mr. Quigg acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to the Newsboys' Union to be used by them in the payment of their expenses. Mr. Quigg will make no charge for his services and the money will be devoted solely to the payment of such necessary expense as is otherwise incurred:

F. H. B.	\$1.00
Anna Nathan Meyer	1.00
H. & M.	5.00
Hyman Luloff	6.50
Previously acknowledged	1,001.25
Total	\$1,014.75

Hearst Denied Right to Bar Tribune "Ads"

(Continued from page 1)

all of whom have suffered through the decreased demand for German language papers, sympathize with Hearst in his efforts to square accounts with the paper which has led the fight on German and other anti-American papers.

Mr. Maloney yesterday explained how the order to cover up The Tribune's statement of its position came to be issued.

"We were informed," said he, "that the advertisements were not being accepted by other houses and were in no other publications. After a little investigation, however, I discovered that I had been misinformed. I found that the 'ads' were appearing in another newspaper, and that they were then running in the programmes of other houses without objection. I immediately ordered the pasting-over stopped and the ads retained."

"I personally can see nothing objectionable in the 'ad.' The Tribune signs and takes full responsibility for it. You must understand, however, that we are taking no sides in the matter, and must view the thing in a business light."

"As for the future, I am unable to speak with any degree of certainty. If the advertisement is not found in the programmes later, it will be because, for business reasons, we can't afford to let the combined publishers of New York, as I understand it, the Publishers' Association stands with Hearst in this matter."

H. Hanaford, of 1400 Broadway, who has the sole right to publish the programmes for the Keith theatre, stated that the whole affair was unfortunately the result of a misstatement of facts, as I understand it, the Publishers' Association stands with Hearst in this matter."

"I told Mr. Maloney," he added, "that in view of the facts there was no reason why the advertisement should not be retained. I pointed out, too, that the pages of the programme were also open to the other side, and that the advertisement for the wording of the advertisement was clearly taken by The Tribune."

"Mr. Maloney backed me up in my attack, although he has given up to understand that dire things would happen if 'something was not done.' The advertisement, however, will be printed unchanged to contract the rest of the week."

"I shall submit copy of the ad to Mr. Maloney for next week, but I will be forced to abide by whatever decision he sees fit to make. As it is, but few programmes in the Colonial, Palace and Riverside theatres were affected before the matter was adjusted."

Symbols meeting for dark Monday night of the city and vicinity continue to visit in increasing numbers the stand of John Williamson, the Borough Hall, who is now operating his business from a place in the basement of the Supreme Court. Decked with flags and cards announcing that only loyal publications are sold there, his booth has become the rallying ground for all the other news-vendors and an example for the numerous loyalty stands that are beginning to spring up as the result of the news-dealers' fight against the Hearst papers.

Placards Attacking
The Tribune Torn
Down in Elizabeth

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 11.—The Elizabeth police will be on the lookout for Hearst agents to-night, with orders to arrest all persons caught violating the law in posting placards attacking The New York Tribune.

Hearst emissaries, working under cover of darkness, flooded this city with such placards Monday night. Elizabeth citizens on the way to work yesterday morning saw the placards on lamp-posts, public buildings, trolley poles and other places, where they are against a city ordinance to post advertisements.

The posters attacking The Tribune did not remain up long. Most of them were torn down by those citizens who have been leaders in the local fight to banish all newspapers published in the German language or published by William Randolph Hearst.

What placards the citizens missed the police destroyed.

Police Chief Mulcahy this afternoon instructed police not only to tear down any future placards found posted in violation of the law, but also to arrest any person discovered posting them.

Members of the Elizabeth Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution performed the greater part of the task of removing the placards posted by the Hearst agents after dark Monday night.

The Elizabeth Chapter last June passed a resolution branding Hearst newspapers as un-American and terminating the purchase of such a newspaper as a highly unpatriotic act.

Harry Brewer, head of the local chapter, to-day wrote Mayor Victor Frawley a strong letter urging that city officials use every means within their power to prevent any further posting of placards attacking The Tribune. Mr. Brewer demanded that any Hearst agents caught violating the law in this respect be punished to the limit of the ordinance penalty.

"The New York Tribune," said Mr.

Ain't It a Grand and Glorious Feelin'?



After you've been visiting in Michigan and had running cold water (no bath or electric light) — AND IN INDIANA YOU HAD TO GET WATER FROM THE PUMP — (LAMP FOR LIGHT) — AND OUT IN COLORADO YOU HAD THE TUB BUT HAD TO BEG FOR HOT WATER —

IN NEBRASKA YOU HAD TO RUSH A PITCHER OF SCALDING HOT WATER YOURSELF — AND ON THE TRAIN YOU MANAGE TO GET ALONG WITH A LITTLE BASIN OF TEPID WATER — BUT WHEN YOU GET HOME!

OH-H-H HOT WATER ELECTRIC LIGHTS! OH-H-H LADY LADY! AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'!

TA TATA TYA TYA

PRIGG 11/18

Continued from page 1

District, where the loyalty issue also had been raised, Congressman Frederick A. Britten, Republican, has been renominated, on the face of the returns.

In the 12th Congressional District Charles E. Fuller, Republican, incumbent, according to late returns, was leading his opponents by an apparent safe plurality for renomination.

In the 15th District Congressman Edward J. King, Republican, was leading.

The loyalty issue was sharply debated in the party contests at the primary election. The principal figures in the fight were Representative Modell McCormick, Representative George E. Foss and William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, all of whom sought the Republican nomination to the Senate.

"Liberty first" was the slogan of McCormick and Foss and "America first" was the watchword of Thompson. The first two had their records of loyalty before the voters and accused Thompson of seeking the pro-German vote. Among the specific accusations brought against him were that he opposed the declaration of war, criticized the passage of the selective service act and prophesied difficulty in enforcing it, opposed sending American troops to France, declined to invite Marshal Joffre to Chicago lest the visit offend the German-American element, and hesitated about permitting Liberty bond salesmen to canvass the city buildings.

Hardwick Defeated
By Harris in Georgia

ATLANTA, Sept. 11.—William J. Harris, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, who today was endorsed by President Wilson, apparently swept the state to-day in the Senatorial Democratic primary. On unofficial returns he had carried 100 of the 152 counties, while Senator Thomas W. Hardwick, who was second in the five-cornered race, had a plurality in only sixteen.

Assistant United States Attorney Bodine read in English the articles and editorials published in the "Freie Zeitung" and which the indictment charges tended to obstruct enlistments in the military service and then handed the copies of the newspaper to the jurors to read.

He said he understood that counsel for the defence might introduce certain copies of William Randolph Hearst's newspapers to prove this point.

Water Town's Friends Tear
Down Anonymous Cards

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The placard containing the anonymous "official condemnation of The New York Tribune" has appeared and again disappeared here. Between 9 and 10:30 this morning three of the cards were posted in the Publick Arcade. Between that time and 12:30 they had disappeared.

Who posted them is a question that cannot be answered, for no one can be found who saw them being placed. The identity of The Tribune's friends also remains a secret.

WILLIAMSON'S 100 PER CENT AMERICAN NEWS-STAND



The service flag is in honor of two members of his family, now fighting the Hun, whom Williamson and his three remaining brothers hope to join soon.

By BRIGGS

The Great Rent Feud

The Relation of Increases
In Expenses to Higher Rents

By Kenneth Macgowan
Twentieth Article

WHAT should the increased expenses of the landlord amount to in the terms of increased rent?

Of course, this is as complicated a matter as all the rest of the rent business. An average figure is not a final figure, because there are houses that can't be economically or profitably run owing to too poor a location, too good a building, inferior equipment, etc. But, more than that, there are all the varieties of houses and of service to be found in New York—cold-water flats, hot-water flats, steam-heated flats, elevator flats. In each the various increases in taxes, coal, repairs and service bear a different relation to each other and to the total maintenance cost.

One Guidepost for the Tenant

But one principle does apply to all: The percentage of increase in the cost of any one item is not the percentage which rents should rise to to make the landlord break even.

Take the simplest case, the cold-water flats. We may ignore repairs and redecoration, for there are few of them; and service, because the janitor is paid with free rent. The two principal charges are taxes and mortgages.

Taxes have gone up about 16 per cent over last year. Last year taxes were roughly 2 per cent of the assessed value of the property.

It is safe to say that the rent roll is from 14 to 20 per cent of the value of the property, and the total cost of maintenance must be below that in order to return a profit. Call it 14 per cent as an average.

Naturally, the tax paid (2 cents on a dollar) is therefore one-seventh, or 14 per cent, of the cost of maintenance (14 cents on the dollar). An increase of 16 per cent in taxes means an increase of about 2 1/2 per cent in the total costs of maintenance.

For the increase in taxes alone, therefore, the rent should be advanced 2 1/2 per cent.

But there is also the mortgage. Average New York property carries mortgages for about 65 per cent of its value. The rate for mortgages has gone up from 5 to 6 per cent, or 20 per cent. Figured out in the same way as the tax increase, in order to relate this advance to the total maintenance cost it amounts to an increase of 4-2-3 per cent in the costs of maintenance.

How to Get a Figure on Increased Cost

The war-time cost of taxes and mortgage charges thus boosts the maintenance charge by about 7 per cent.

This may be a low estimate; it may be high. It doesn't cover all the increases of every landlord. But it does indicate one essential point. The tenant must not think of a 16 per cent higher tax rate and a 20 per cent higher mortgage rate as meaning either a 16 per cent or a 20 per cent or a 36 per cent increase in the costs of maintenance.

All this applies in principle to the hot-water flats and to heated and "improved" apartments. It is important to remember, however, that the proportion of maintenance costs to value of property varies, and that the proportion of such charges as taxes and mortgage to coal, janitor service, elevator service and "phone service" changes also as apartment houses grow larger and more elaborate and rents mount higher.

Like every other angle in the rent feud, this question goes far afield into such abstractions as economics and theories of social welfare. Even when you know what per cent of increase a landlord should charge to break even you haven't settled whether he should get this increase or not.

One group of theorists—with their weather eye on the fuller houses and smaller redecoration bills of war time—will argue that the housing business is a "long run" business. They will say that the security of landed property is so great and the human necessity for its use so urgent that landlords may be justly and safely called on for sacrifices incident to abnormal war times. At the most, these people will only concede that the landlord may be allowed to keep his income at its pre-war state.

On the other hand, another group will compare the landlord's position to that of an ordinary income earner. He will ask why the landlord should have to pay higher personal living costs—like any tenant—and not be allowed to increase his income to meet them. The 60-cent dollar is the 60-cent dollar, they believe, just as much for the landlord as for the tenant.

Shoes and Ships and Sealing Wax

PEACE
Let not some palace mask the peace we make
When, from the simple language of the sword,
We turn and meet with them, whose plighted word
Is but a cobweb, spun for kings to break.

Let us in no great city counsel take
Where, in the tumult of a mighty crowd,
Mid streets unscathed by war and
We may forget the things we hold at stake.

But where the hand of sacrilege was laid
On Rhine's Cathedral; where its battered wall
Stands mute; where rafters maimed and arches flayed
On broken paves in uncouth shadows sprawl.

Within that sacred, violated hall
There with the ravisher let peace be made.
F. F. V.

When Lieutenant George Pemberton, of the Canadian army, recuperated at the Hotel Majestic yesterday, he looked forward to several days of recuperation in New York before his return to the front, where he was gassed last June. But that is all off. Lieutenant Pemberton announced last night that it was his intention to hasten back to the front at once, and recuperate there.

He had been in New York only a few hours when he fell upon the neck of a policeman and admitted that he had seen enough.

"I'm going back," quoth he, "I can't stand it."

"Yes, yes," the acquaintance encouraged him.

"I was going down the street," gasped the soldier, "and I saw a woman step out of a limousine. She had on a least something that looked like a cockroach added to hair tonic."

"A Pekinese," hazarded the listener.

"Maybe so," continued the lieutenant, "but, gosh, o gosh, the critter had a wrist watch on its left foreleg!"

"Mismated Shoes" is the sign which strikes the eye in a Nassau Street shop window. It is an indication of the economies adopted by the shoe trade since the scarcity of leather made for a long time ago. In those days old shoes were practically worthless and were sold only to proprietors of Bowery shops. Now, at something like half the price for mated shoes, there is a ready market for them.

Highcostliving Poem
As soon as we've tanned Germany,
Sweet dove of peace, fly forth;
For things we buy have come to be
Worth twice what they were worth.

Clashes of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers will be called Monday in the territory east of the Mississippi River unless certain demands of the men regarding the sliding wage scale are adjusted immediately, the War Labor Board was informed to-day.

Such a strike, officials said, would tie up a large proportion of the steel industry and probably result in the closing of munitions plants in the entire affected area.

The Labor Board indicated to-night that it would hold an immediate hearing on the men's grievances in an effort to avert a strike. A delegation of workers in the iron, steel and tin trades, headed by John Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, arrived in Washington to-day to appear before the board.

Miss Kozinsky is accused by Abraham Perlman, of 358 New Jersey Avenue, of having assaulted him. The other two women were arrested on his complaint, charged with disorderly conduct. Perlman alleges the women patronized in front of his five-story apartment house at 456 Williams Avenue, and when he protested assaulted him.

Sixteen of the twenty-four families in the Perlman building are on strike because he has raised the rent \$4 a month in the last six weeks. Perlman Koch and Dinsbach had a hard time extracting Perlman from the mob of angry women.

Metal Workers in East Threaten Strike

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